

The Arizona Sentinel

J. W. DORRINGTON, Proprietor.
YUMA, ARIZONA.

A CALL IN PERSIA.

The Formalities Established by the Elite of Teheran.

The manners of the courtly occupant of this Teheran mansion are guided by an etiquette that is indeed "a law of the Medes and Persians, which changeeth not." The visitor sends notice an hour or two previous to calling. If the visit is one of importance, notice is sent the previous day. You will go in a fashion suited to your social position and the rank of the host. Whether on horseback or in a carriage, you will be accompanied by a number of mounted attendants. As you approach the house, servants, mounted on foot, come forth to meet you, and one returns with speed to announce your coming. A dozen attendants escort you to the reception room. According to your relative rank, the host meets you at the foot of the staircase, at the door, or at the upper part of the room. The question of seats is one also requiring the utmost circumspection in observing the various shades of rank. If your rank is superior to that of the host, you are invited to occupy a sofa alone, at the upper corner. While the host sits on a chair or on the floor at your right. The left is more honorable than the right in Persia. If of equal rank, he occupies the sofa with you; but if you are inferior, then the positions are reversed. The upper corner of the room is in any case the honorable position. If a number are present of various ranks, each one knows his place at a glance. The passing of refreshments is also a matter of undeviating strictness, the number and quality depending upon the time of day and the character of the guest. The *kaftan*, or water-pipe, offers a fine opportunity for a display of Persian manners. According to precept and custom, a Mohammedan can not smoke the same pipe with a Christian, and, except on rare occasions when the host is a man of progressive views, a separate pipe is furnished for a European visitor. But among Persians it is the custom for the highest in rank to receive the pipe first, offering it to each in turn before lighting himself. For an inferior to accept the offer is an incredible offense against good manners. But each in turn after this ceremony takes a few whiffs at the pipe, all taking care to eject the smoke from the bowl before offering it to the next. The attendants on such an occasion leave their shoes at the door and sit back towards. —S. G. W. Benjamin, in Century.

London Facts and Figures.

The City Press publishes the following interesting facts and figures of London, gleaned from a pamphlet by Mrs. Brewer. It appears that in the metropolis there are 101 hospitals, in which 1,250,000 people are relieved, and which dispense outdoor relief to 4,000,000 annually. Twenty-five per cent. of the population are paupers, and are relieved at a cost of over \$12,500,000. It also seems that there are many more lunatic women than men here. There have been 10,000 over 15,000. Fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-eight children were lost in London last year. Greater London contains an area of 448,334 acres. The population for this year is given as 3,199,166, of whom 40,322 are foreigners, 49,554 Scotch, 30,778 Irish, 3,214 blind and 1,973 deaf and dumb. In 1884 there were 11,765 licensed public and beer houses, and 15,519 males and 9,618 females were charged with drunkenness. In the same year there were 265 persons killed and 3,592 maimed by street accidents, and 354 suicides. There were 39,867 articles lost in public conveyances, which 11,242 were restored. There are 407 newspapers published in London.

Metal-Cutting Machinery.

An account is given of the introduction into England by M. De Long of her metal-cutting machinery, which has for some time been unsuccessful in France. She has now, it appears, perfected some ingenious machinery, worked by steam-power, which cuts with the utmost precision the hardest and softest metals in any design, so that by it can be produced any figure, such as a steel castle-porcullin from the solid metal, without any molding or filing. This unique industry is divided into four general branches. The first is the production of gates, doors, balcony-fronts and other architectural metal-work, without casting—plates of brass a foot thick being thus cut into any shape, and worked at a single operation; a second branch is the making of lattice-metal work filled in with glass, to supersede the ordinary leaden frames for church and other ornamental windows; the third branch comprises the inlaying of plush and ebony jewel-cabinets, chess-boards, and other articles of low copper, steel, and other metals and a fourth for the working of picture-frames, baskets, crests, etc., out of the solid metal fully finished. —Chicago Tribune.

Curious Boundary Lines.

In the tempestuous times of Governor Belcher's reign over Massachusetts Bay, in 1751, a great dispute arose as to the boundary between that colony and New Hampshire. It was referred to the Crown, and a certain boundary line ordered to be drawn. A man named Hazen surveyed this line, and allowed 10 deg. for the westerly variation of the needle when he should have allowed only 6 deg. 40 min. The result was the loss to New Hampshire of a triangular piece of territory two and three-quarter miles wide at the base and stretching from Dracont to the Connecticut River. This error has never been officially corrected, and now a joint commission has been appointed by the two States to confirm the line, over which Massachusetts has been exercising only prescriptive rights for one hundred and forty-five years. The curiously notched boundary line north of the Merrimack belongs to the same period and resulted from an attempt to follow the windings of the river at a distance of three miles. —N. Y. Sun.

An expert who has examined the sixteen bronze cannon owned by the State of Connecticut reports that he found but one gun in serviceable condition. Six of the pieces were found to be absolutely dangerous from straining of honey-combing; four of these form the armament of one of the batteries of the National Guard. —Hartford Post.

HOW TO MARKET.

The Secret of Judging Meat and Buying It to Advantage.

"Sure as you live," said a genial and philanthropic butcher the other day, "American housekeepers have lots to learn in the choice and purchase of meats to the best advantage; but, then, the American butchers themselves are in some way to blame from the way they cut up their meat. Now in England, where meats, especially beef and mutton, are better understood than in any other country, the mode of cutting up is very different from our way. Their prime cuts are all prime, to the exclusion of any inferior attachments, and for such the highest prices can be demanded with a clear conscience. Then come the cuts ranking next in quality and price, and so on all down the scale to the cheapest and most inferior parts, so that both seller and buyer can know just exactly what is being disposed of, and the just equivalent. However, though that is a mighty fair way, it couldn't be made to work in this country. American butchers, you see, are obliged, in self-defense, to somewhat combine the excellent and poorer parts in their cuts, especially in the matter of beef, to meet the requirements of housekeepers here, who for the most part never understand how to cook the poorer parts alone in as palatable a manner as housekeepers of other countries, where meat is far scarcer and dearer than here, and must consequently be made to go further. In fact, the way of cutting up is in this country, however, our own consumers may be taught to considerably improve their chances of obtaining their full money's worth by observing a few simple rules. —"Suppose you offer some suggestions."

"Good enough! Well, in the general selection of beef, for instance, the housekeeper will do well to remember that, if young, it will have a fine, smooth, open grain, a good, wholesome redness of color and will feel tender, while the fat should be white rather than yellow—the whiter and firmer the better. Indeed, when the fat of beef is of a deep or dull color, the meat is seldom good, and should be systematically avoided. When fed with oil-cake, the fat of beef will be usually of this color and the flesh flabby. In the selection of any cut of beef whatever, a strict observation of the simple rules will suffice to insure even the most inexperienced buyer against imposition. Then, again, if beef is over-fresh or too recently killed, the fat will make itself apparent by the smell, which is suggestive of excessive bloodiness, quite as readily as in the case of over-kept or tainted beef, whose odor is sickening. This last precaution will apply to every other kind of meat as well as to beef. "In the way of steaks, let me say that there is one sort, and a moderately priced one, that has not its superior for juiciness, nutriment, general flavor and economy. This is the flank steak. It is torn out of a bulk of pure fat, in which it is as thoroughly imbedded as are the kidneys themselves; is absolutely boneless, as a matter of course, and after being deprived of a thin, flimsy skin and properly scored criss-cross with the knife, together with some pounding, if somewhat old, can't be beat for either broiling or frying. In some other cities the flank steak commands the highest price, not even excepting the porterhouse, but here in New York it is as cheaply and as abundantly available as any other. It is generally snatched away, lest it should be too freely partaken of, and with a little fat, never found good on a hotel table in Europe, except the very best, the repast is ended. Coffee is not served; it would spoil the business of the cafes, where the guests of all the hotels in the city are gathered. After dinner to take their coffee and discuss the news, coffee is the one thing in France and Italy that is almost always good. The meats are not always to be commended. An excellent beefsteak may sometimes be had, and excellent fowls in large cities, but rarely in the country. But everything about the restaurant in France suggests constantly the idea that you are in a country where provisions are scarce and dear, and where, of the great lines of Europe, a hotel expects to make a good living out of half a dozen guests. Economy is observed in Italy, but a dinner at the *table d'hôte* is on a slightly more liberal scale. In Spain provisions are cheaper, and the hotel table is properly served, the quality being quite as good as in France, the table wines much better and the prices lower. Butter is not put on the table either in France or Italy. If the guest wants it he must ask for it. In Spain it is always put on the same table, slightly oiled, in little white round shavings that resemble the curls about the forehead of a handsome dandy. In the south of Italy the same oily taste may be remarked in the butter, while in Lombardy and Piedmont, more particularly at the hotels of Milan and Turin, the butter is as good as can be found anywhere in the world. It is unsalted, but salt is furnished the guest to use with it if he desires. —Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

An American's Experience in the Hostesses of France, Italy and Spain.

The dining-room and kitchen in Italy and Spain are based on those of France with some differences. There is the *chef*, the *goujons* and the style of service all nearly the same. It may be well to give the style of dinner served every day in some thousands of hotels in France—in fact, in all the hotels of the country, except the best in Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and a few other of the larger cities. A few spoonfuls of colored liquid are first placed in the bottom of your plate, which make on the retina the faint spectrum of a soap-bubble. You are next given a small piece of fish, whose presence can be detected by the aid of a powerful microscope. An *entree* follows scarcely more patent to the vision, and then a roast cut into thin slices, which the waiter offers, trembling with anxiety, lest the fastidious guests should be tempted to take two instead of one. With the roast comes a course of salad, and afterward a vegetable, served with the same economy. The meal ends with some kind of sweet, perhaps a boiled custard, called "cream" in the bill of fare, a spoonful or two of which is placed in the middle of the plate of each guest. When the cheese is offered, it is greedily snatched away, lest it should be too freely partaken of, and with a little fat, never found good on a hotel table in Europe, except the very best, the repast is ended. Coffee is not served; it would spoil the business of the cafes, where the guests of all the hotels in the city are gathered. After dinner to take their coffee and discuss the news, coffee is the one thing in France and Italy that is almost always good. The meats are not always to be commended. An excellent beefsteak may sometimes be had, and excellent fowls in large cities, but rarely in the country. But everything about the restaurant in France suggests constantly the idea that you are in a country where provisions are scarce and dear, and where, of the great lines of Europe, a hotel expects to make a good living out of half a dozen guests. Economy is observed in Italy, but a dinner at the *table d'hôte* is on a slightly more liberal scale. In Spain provisions are cheaper, and the hotel table is properly served, the quality being quite as good as in France, the table wines much better and the prices lower. Butter is not put on the table either in France or Italy. If the guest wants it he must ask for it. In Spain it is always put on the same table, slightly oiled, in little white round shavings that resemble the curls about the forehead of a handsome dandy. In the south of Italy the same oily taste may be remarked in the butter, while in Lombardy and Piedmont, more particularly at the hotels of Milan and Turin, the butter is as good as can be found anywhere in the world. It is unsalted, but salt is furnished the guest to use with it if he desires. —Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Water as an Aid to Blasting.

Attention is called by the *Coal Trade Journal*, in an elaborate article, to the fact that the value of water as an aid to blasting, when used in connection with explosives, is rapidly becoming recognized in this country, as well as in the larger mines and quarries of Europe. Among the favorable points pertaining to this process, special mention is made of the fact that the powder, in exploding, bursts the tube containing the water, and careful estimates showing—with increased power or explosive violence; this is because the rending force is extended through the water, in accordance with certain well-known principles of hydrostatics, over the enlarged interior area of the bore hole, and the spaces occupied by the water tube. A much larger quantity of the material to be mined or quarried is thus brought down or loosened with a smaller quantity of the explosive used. Again, the heat given off by the burning of the powder and surrounding gases converts a large proportion of the water into steam, the elastic force of which assists in the operation of blasting, and the steam and remaining water together extinguish the flame and flash of the powder.

An American Lady in Paris, declaring in company that she would return home, and finding herself opposed, turned to the late William Henry Huntington, who was present, and asked him if he thought he would ever wish to come back to this country. "Well," said he, "after you have lived here three or four years there will come to you a new respectability, and you will be able to go to any place, and a great desire to see them once more. And then—then you will be so glad to think that you are still next week!" —Chicago Times.

HOME AND FARM.

Some farmers are trying to console themselves with the idea that rotten potatoes left on the ground will be worth considerable as manure. The idea is fallacious. The potato is mainly carbon and has very little manurial value. —N. Y. Herald.

Call for drinks for all the rest, and issue a special order for a dozen of champagne and a tub for himself. Selfish? Oh, no, there was nothing selfish about it. He merely poured the champagne into the tub, pulled off his shoes and stockings, and washed his feet in it. Of course he was crazy, but don't gold make nine out of ten men crazy, whether they dig it out of the earth or get it in Wall Street?

"Everything had to be paid for in gold dust, and every bar had weights and scales to test the value of the dust, which was then current coin. For what a miner then paid for an ordinary round of drinks he could now buy a heavy gold ring, but such a ring then would have been of some value. As a matter of fact, the miner's wages were paid in gold dust, and he took his pay in the form of a tin of whisky. The eccentricities of successful miners coming to the cities to spend their gains extended to their clothing. Almost all of them were fond of tall silk hats, but their tastes varied as to the part of the hat that was most becoming, some preferring the top and some the brim. It was not unusual to see a man walking in a crowded street wearing the highly polished crown of a silk hat, followed or accompanied or preceded by a man whose head showed itself above the low walls enclosing the rim that had thus been cut off from the upper portion of the hat.

"Elaborate weddings took place every day. As often as not the bride and bridegroom sat together on the driver's seat of a furniture van, both drunk, and still drinking health and long life to the crowd that was cheering them on their way, and exchanging jokes with the long procession that drove or rode after the happy couple. It was not unusual to see such weddings result well or not, but they were celebrated very often.

"The police force of Australia was one of the best in the world. It was very like the Royal Irish Constabulary. But it was all out of town, and while very fair order was preserved at the digging, the miners in the towns were not so well to be following the dictates of their own free will, whether they proved him to be a saint or a sinner." —N. Y. Sun.

BLUE MONDAY.

Origin of a Custom Prevailing in Many Countries.

It used to be a custom in many countries for the journeyman and laborer to consider every Monday a day set apart for idleness, and no inducement would be strong enough to make them labor. In the sixteenth century it was a custom in Germany to decorate the churches with blue on fast days. The tradesmen began to keep their fasts by neglecting their work, and then servants followed the example. Having nothing to do, the common people spent the time in drinking and eating, until "Today is Feasting Monday" became a proverb. The custom, at first confined to innocent amusements of the evening of fast days, was soon extended to every Monday in the year, and at once firmly established, it soon grew to be distinguished by tumults and debaucheries. Nothing proved effectual to prevent the disorders until the master was asked by the Diet. This was brought about by a company of shoemakers at Augsburg in 1726, who excited other workmen at Wurtzburg, by letter, to riotous acts. The magistrates forbid the correspondence, and the shoemakers regarded this as an infringement of their rights.

In 1731 the Diet published an edict abolishing the keeping of Blue Monday. Very little attention was paid to it, however, and in 1764 the Emperor Francis renewed it. In 1772 a decree of the Empire was made abolishing Blue Monday, but even then it was many years before there was much change in the observance of the day, the journeyman tailors being among the last to lay to devote every Monday to the worship of Bacchus in spite of any rewards which might be offered to tempt him to honest labor. —Boston Globe.

"Michael David, the Irish agitator, says: 'A pickpocket told me the history of his arrest one day in the following language: 'I was jogging down a blooming shill in the Chapel when I bumped a reeler who was sporting a red sash. I broke off his jerry and boned the clock, which was a red one, but I was spotted by a coppers, who claimed I was jugged before a beak, who gave me six shillings in the street. The week after I was chucked up I did a snatch near St. Paul's, was collared, and got this bit of seven stretch.' —Merchant's Patrol.

A Noted Ladies' Seminary.

In no institution of learning in the country is a more complete education given than in the celebrated Notre Dame, near Baltimore, Maryland. The Sisters in charge there find that Red Star Cough Cure successfully removes all colds and throat troubles among their pupils. It is absolutely free from poison, and costs but twenty-five cents.

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THE POOR LITTLE ONES.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scabby skin and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the greater number of cases the parents are pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purified of its impurities, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, and other diseases of childhood or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

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RED STAR COUGH CURE.

TRADE MARK.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

PATTERNS OF ANY SIZE. UNPARALLELED OFFER!

DEMAREST'S THE BEST

Of all the Magazines.

Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photographs and Oil Pictures.

Each copy contains a valuable selection of the most interesting and instructive material of the day.

Subscribers to this magazine receive a copy of the "Golden Medical Discovery" free.

Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupon, and we will send you a year and get ten times its value.

W. Jenning Demarest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York, Vol. 22 Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters. (1886)

ASTHMA CURED

Dr. J. C. Lamborn's Asthma Cure

Has cured thousands of cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other respiratory diseases.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all druggists.

Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

W. Jenning Demarest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York.

CONSUMPTION

Wanted: A man who will take charge of the business of the company.

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EVERY CHILD.

Coughs, Croup and Whooping Cough.

It contains the pedigree and brief descriptions of about five thousand of the best bred Percherons, and none but the produce of recorded sire and dam are now eligible to entry. Every one is familiar with the old breeding axiom, "Like begets like or the likeness of some of its ancestors." From this alone the most obtuse mind will readily perceive that a knowledge of those ancestors is as necessary to the successful breeder as the perfection of the animal himself. Stud books are histories of the individuals of a breed, and are, therefore, the only means by which the value of any animal for breeding purposes can be measured; while the worth of animals of unknown ancestry, however fine they may be, individually, can only be ascertained by experiment.

This is the reason why animals of established pedigree, tracing through a line of excellent ancestry, always command higher prices. In this advanced age of scientific breeding any person attempting to disparage the value of pedigrees, or opposing improvement through the means of stud books, must be actuated by selfish motives and should be regarded with suspicion. There are many horses being imported from France, of whose origin nothing is known.

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it!" In every case the secret of real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

PHILADELPHIA CONTAINS MORE DWELLING HOUSES OWNED BY THEIR OCCUPANTS THAN ANY OTHER CITY IN THE COUNTRY, LEADING NEW YORK BY 20,000. —Philadelphia Press.

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